

Profs Protest Union Site

Petition to the Board of Governors of McGill University Re The Use of the Site of the Presbyterian College

We, the undersigned members of the full-time teaching staff of McGill University, respectfully ask the Board of Governors to reconsider the decision to locate the New Student Union on the site now occupied by the Presbyterian College.

We believe that all of the existing space on the lower campus, including the space now occupied by the Presbyterian College, will be required in the near future for the location of buildings for academic purposes.

We feel strongly, therefore, that buildings required to house activities such as the Student Union, the Faculty Club, etc. should not occupy sites on the Campus itself, but other sites on the west side of McTavish or on the east side of University Streets.

NAME

DEPARTMENT

Return to the Secretary of the MAUT as soon as possible.

(A Daily poll of faculty opinion on the petition, and a statement by the chairman of the New Union Committee, appear on page 4.)

A petition asking the Board of Governors to scrap present plans for construction of a new union on campus has been circulated by the McGill Association of University Teachers, *The Daily* learned last night.

The MAUT represents 370 of McGill's 480 full-time faculty members.

Its petition, — authorised by the executive, not by a plenary meeting — is reprinted at left.

Dr. F. S. Howes, secretary of the MAUT, described the petition last night as a "routine and obvious sort of thing" which would only be discussed at next week's MAUT meeting. "If a member wishes to bring it up."

He labelled the university's promise to build a new union on the Presbyterian College site "evidently something expedient".

Dr. Howes explained that students earlier were promised the

former Bishop Mountain property — at the southeast corner of Milton and University, present home of the Arctic Institute.

When McGill was finally able to procure the long sought P.C. site, it had to give the Bishop Mountain property to Presbyterian College.

by MORRIS J. FISH

Editor-in-Chief

Dr. Howes contended that the P.C. site has now been earmarked for the union "in order not to get too much of a squawk from the students."

Emphasising that he was speaking in a personal capacity, and not on behalf of the MAUT, Prof. Howes declared: "Whether or not our petition goes through,

students won't get the P.C. site for a union, because it is needed for academic buildings. The students should agitate a site they will actually get."

In Dr. Howes' opinion, the Bishop Mountain site was "excellent".

McGill Governor J. A. Fuller, chairman of the Board's New Union Committee, said when contacted at his home last night that the Presbyterian property "was always considered as the fitting site for the union."

"However, when it did not appear that the Presbyterian College location could be acquired, it was decided to place the union on the Bishop Mountain site," Mr. Fuller stated.

"Now that the Presbyterian College site has been acquired," he added, "it seems logical to place the union there."

(Continued on Page 7)

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MCGILL DAILY

FIFTIETH YEAR

at your
prime
minister

Vol. 50, No. 80

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1961

2 cents

Diefenbaker To Open Carnival; Etcheverry Will Crown Queen

Prime Minister John Diefenbaker will cut the ribbon to open the 1961 McGill Winter Carnival at 7 pm tonight.

Later on in the evening, the Queen will be crowned by ex-Alouette football star Sam Etcheverry.

The carnival opens tonight at 7 pm in front of the ice palace. At this time the Prime Minister will officially begin the three days of revelry.

He will be attended by the five Carnival Princesses and various local and campus dignitaries. Just as the ceremony draws to a close, the Carnival Committee expects the Mech. Eng. Caleche to arrive at the scene. The boys left Quebec yesterday and reinforcements have been leaving McGill regularly (see below for a complete story).

At 8 pm the assembled multitude will follow the Princesses up University Street and along Pine Avenue into Molson Stadium to witness an ice show.

The ice in the stadium, which was prepared for the show and the giant skating party tomorrow night, is reported to be in excellent condition despite the warm weather.

CHORUS LINE

The McGill chorus line, 10 skaters under the direction of Marilyn Miller, is the lead off act. They will be followed by Steve Arcand, a male soloist with the Lachine Figure Skating Club.

The next act is Nancy Jane Davidson, triple gold medalist and professional soloist with the Ice Capades last year. She is presently teaching skating in Montreal.

Comedy then comes into the spotlight with the team of Charles Snelling, three times Canadian figure skating champion, and Chris Snyder. The duo will do a parody on the trading of Etcheverry and Hal Patterson to the Alouettes. After this Joy Ann Moyer, double gold medalist and Eastern Canada Senior figure skating champion, will perform.

The show will be concluded by a barrel jumping exhibition by Yvon Jolin.

After the ice display Etcheverry will become the central figure in Molson Stadium for the last time. In one of the climaxes of the Carnival at 9 pm one of the princesses, Jenny Beck, Nancy Cavanagh, Roz Hees, Claudia Hulme or Wendy Laws will be crowned Queen by the ex-Alouette star.

When the excitement has died down, the new monarch and her court will lead everybody up Mt. Royal to the Chalet. Torches to add atmosphere (and visibility) to the parade will be distributed in the arena parking lot. The march begins at 9:20.

Half an hour later, when the whole crowd has gathered outside the Chalet, they will be treated to a fireworks display. This show should be visible to the entire Greater Montreal area south of the mountain.

To bring the evening to a close, Arnie Wells and his orchestra will provide dance music in the Chalet.

At 1 pm today the Carnival is unofficially opened by the Toilet Bowl game between the SEC and the Daily. Although the Council originally voted 0-0 with 17 abstentions on the motion to field a team, gallant leader Stu Smith

threatened to effect a regulation limiting speeches to one hour and the SEC yielded.

Last year the Daily won 22-0. A much higher score would have been attained except for the fact that the SEC stole the ball and refused to continue on grounds that a quorum was not present.

SNOW FLOWN IN

Because of the acute need for snow to make this year's Winter Carnival a success, The Executive has sent an urgent appeal to the Governor of Rhode Island, John A. Notte, for assistance since his tiny domain has been the subject of more than six full-scale blizzards in the last month.

The obliging chief executive, together with Ted Metcalf and Gene DeGraide of radio-television station WJAR, Providence, filled a four by four box with fresh Rhode Island snow from the south lawn of the capitol building.

The two announcers, along with the cargo of snow, will arrive in a special chartered plane at Dorval International Airport at 11:00 am Saturday morning. They will bring the snow to campus where it will be distributed and they will then act as the emcees of the Carnival review in Moyse Hall at 2 pm.

Colonialism Condemned



African students gather at the Roddick Gates to protest the death of Congolese ex-Premier Patrice Lumumba. The demonstration was planned to show African solidarity

Caleche: Hoax?

by ROBERT PRINSKY

A cloud of mystery descended on McGill's caleche-pulling expedition at an early hour this morning.

All contact with the engineers had been lost by 7 pm., and rumours at press-time had it that the whole expedition is a hoax.

The Daily reporters left them around 6 pm., and since then at least five cars have travelled the length of Route 9 without spotting the caleche. A report was due to be phoned in by the engineers at 10 pm., but it has not been received.

The Provincial Police were informed, but they were unable to locate them up to press time. Theories were advanced that they

might have taken another route, but all avenues out of Quebec have been checked.

The most likely possibility is that of a hoax. This was rumoured before the boys left Montreal, and with all the secretive actions taking place seems very likely. They may have turned back to Quebec to take the north shore route to some point east of Montreal, where they would continue.

No more details are available at present.

(continued on Page 3)

Debating Union Prepares For Crowded Weekend

A week-end of frantic activity approaches for the Debating Union of McGill University. Ahead lie the Winter Carnival Debating Tournament, largest of its kind in Canada; The Debating Union's High School debating Tournament; and the IUDL semi-final round.

While much has been said of the Carnival Tournament, little has yet been heard of the High School Tournament. This tournament might be called one among several public relations efforts which the Debating Union sponsors yearly. This tournament and other events such as Public Debates and Debating tours serve to bring the name of McGill to the public notice and create a certain amiable relation between the University and the various other colleges, schools, and even the city at large, said a Debating Union spokesman.

FORTHCOMING

The forthcoming Fourth annual High School Debating Tournament will be held this coming Monday, Feb. 20. This event is organized by the Union so that High school students may participate in and develop interest in the art of Public Speaking and Debating.

In the past several years this tournament has proved to be very beneficial, as nearly all of McGill's novice debaters have been participants in this program, and at least ten High Schools have started Debating Societies of their own. This year, because of past accomplishments, the tournament is being expanded to include students from outside the Montreal area. Participants will come from various regions in Quebec and the United States to participate in this event.

The form of the tournament will be that of three rounds of debate with a final round to determine the winner. All students will debate the following topic "Be it resolved that the U. S. has yet to prove her capacity for World Leadership". At the close of the tournaments, all delegates will have the opportunity to tour McGill and acquaint themselves with its facilities.

IUDL

Other activities at the Debating Union over the week-end will of course, be the IUDL semi-final-round into which the McGill contingents of Cotter and Eichenberg, Elkin and Stein will advance. This is the same competition which McGill won last year, and prospects for this year look equally promising.

Staff Party

A party for all persons (except Tausky) who have appeared in at least one Daily masthead this year will be held, following tomorrow's hockey game, at the usual place. Refreshments will be liquid, of course.

Previews

Today

CANTERBURY GOES MUSICAL

"From Plainchant to Holy Jazz". 8473 University, 5-10 pm.

SCIENCE COUNCIL MEETING CANCELLED

Self explanatory.

CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP ALSO CANCELLED

(See last notice).

SCM DISCUSSES GOD

Discussion led by Dr. Joe McLelland, Arts W20, 1 pm.

NEWMAN HOLDS MASS

3484 Peel, 1 pm. Same tomorrow.

ROCKETEERS BLAST OFF

Talk on nozzle materials by George Yen, Room 204, new Eng. Bldg. 1 pm.

Friday

ANOTHER SCM DISCUSSION

"What Jesus taught" led by John Barton. Arts W210, 1 pm.

Weekend

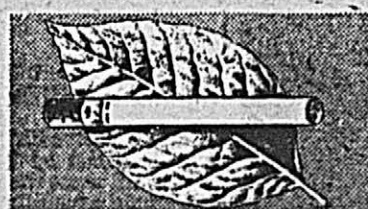
AFRICANS MEET

A general meeting of the ASA. Clubroom, 1 pm, Saturday.

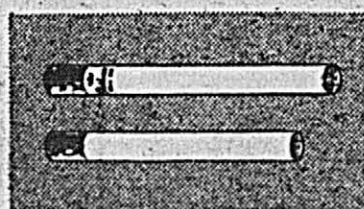
CANTERBURY EVENSONG

Sunday, 7 pm, 8473 University.

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Canada's First King Size Filter Cigarette

Lectures Cancelled

All lectures and laboratory periods will be cancelled on Friday and Saturday, February 17th and 18th, for the Winter Carnival and the mid-term weekend holiday.

Caleche

(continued from Page 1)

EARLY REPORT

The Daily reporters met them about ten miles this side of Quebec around 3 pm.

They left Quebec at the Chateau Frontenac at 1:00, and proceeded past Laval University on to Route 9 towards Montreal at a pace of about 6 mph.

There were 15 engineers, at last count, sharing the load. They pulled in groups of three, changing shifts every half mile or so.

They were accompanied by trucks furnished by Harold Cummings and Ben Cummings and supplied by sandwiches by several women's fraternities. They were toting several cases of liquid refreshment but unfortunately, "The soda pop companies failed to come through".

The police did not cause them any trouble, having "driven right by without stopping. The people in Quebec were all very nice to us." Fourteen of them were mech. 4 and one was an electrical. However, he was excused by the others because "we all smell the same".

Class president, Gerry Tarasofsky, praised his hard-working gang, "we have a great bunch of guys. There are only a few of us and we are doing the job that Sir George is sending 60 people to do".

HISTORY

The caleche was purchased by one of the plumbers, Brian Lawrence, while attending survey

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ANGLICANS AT MCGILL

FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT

Sunday 9:15 Holy Communion
Sunday 7:00, Evensong
Wednesday 8:00, Holy Communion
Daily 1:00, Holy Communion

CANTERBURY

3473 University Street

school in St. Gabriel de Brandon, with the intention of turning it into a steam buggy. The price was \$5.

His plans never materialized, and the vehicle was kept in the basement of United Theological College, where he lives.

The idea of McGills hauling a bed was hatched in the Common Room of the Engineering Building, by some five cohorts. They knew of the man with the caleche and soon enlisted his aid.

The reporters left them near Laurier Station, Quebec, and they were all in high spirits, and had every confidence of reaching campus by 1 pm. today.

On Donder, On Blitzen, On Comet...



John Meek, Jerry Tarasofsky, Arny Klein, Bob Vaage, Bob Valentine, Boy Bailey, Brian Lawrence, Ronald Doyle, Bill Kravec, Mal Scott, Ferg Groundwater, Dave Weiss, Al Gregg, Pete Weishug, Al Yetter. These 15 stalwarts are propelling the caleche from Quebec to McGill. For who's in the picture, pick any three.

Students Tear Down Bars

Two sections of the bars preventing the windowsills of the "smoking room" of the library from being used as seats have been torn down by McGill Students.

The action occurred during the past week. The supports were gradually weakened until eventually the bars could be removed.

The library authorities had no immediate comment on the incident, pointing out that the changes in the "smoking room" are the result of policies set by the administration. As to action on this particular incident, they observed that this was completely in the hands of the administration and the Department of Buildings and Grounds.

SMITH COMMENTS

Stuart Smith, president of the Students' Society, lauded the principle of the action: "While I cannot at any time condone the des-

truction of private property, I don't think that the university should be very surprised at this occurrence.

"The removal of the seats in the smoking room strikes me as being an illogical and unwarranted act which set in motion a ludicrous chain of events.... It is too bad that destruction of property has come about."

PENNINGTON EXPLAINS

Mr. Richard Pennington, chief librarian, explained, in part how the general situation came about. When the library was extended, he pointed out, the university had very little money to spend. Therefore many conveniences could not be included in the plans.

Among these was a lounge, the necessity of which was clearly recognized at the time. It is for this reason, he continued, that the library originally allowed the "smoking room" to develop. It was only intended to be a corridor to the winter exit but authorities permitted students to turn it into a "lounge".

However, it was felt last year that this was a mistake and that a corridor was "hopeless as a students' lounge." It is for this rea-

son that authorities decided to turn the corridor back into a corridor.

Questioned as to possibilities of setting up a lounge somewhere in the existing space of the library, Pennington said that one area was under consideration but there was a question of the expense of converting it.

Chest X-Rays Graduate Students

Appointments may be made at the Health Service, 517 Pine, or by telephoning — VI. 5-9682 between 9:30 and 4:30. Appointments must be made before March 1 to avoid the \$25 fine.

RUSSIAN LESSONS

BY A NATIVE RUSSIAN UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, EXPERIENCED TEACHER

RE. 8-9177

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- Sirloin Steak \$1.38
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Including: tomato juice - cole slaw french fried potatoes or baked bread and butter tea or coffee

Golden Steer Steak House

1304 St. Catherine St. W. opposite Ogilvy's

McGill To Send Two Debuters To Rochester

McGill will send representatives to another important American debating tournament next weekend. This was announced yesterday by Joel Bell, Debating Chairman of ASUS.

In describing this "new and unprecedented development", Bell explained that Robert Vineberg and Frank Toker, current ASUS novice champions, will attend the fourth annual tournament sponsored by Rochester Institute of Technology. The topic will be "Resolved that this house affirms the recent United Nations Proposal for immediate steps toward complete independence for trust and non-self-governing territories".

McGill will meet formidable opposition from Osgoode Hall, University of Pittsburgh, and University of Western Ontario. The major emphasis in judging the rounds of debate will be placed on the debater's logic, quick wit, persuasive techniques, and ability to adapt to his opponent's contentions. Awards include the R.I.T. Rotating Team Trophy, a permanent team trophy, and a best affirmative and negative speaker trophy.

MCGILL STUDENTS

make the

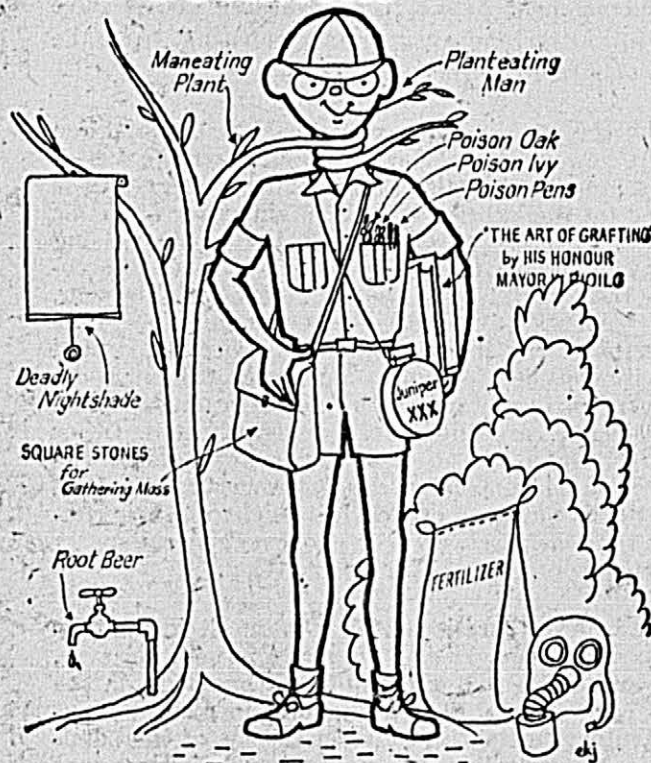
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IN CHARGE OF THIS ISSUE

Garth Stevenson (news desk) 3-23-33 (wayback) S. D. Taffler, P. Michael Feiner (nuisance) Bill "caleche" Hersh, Jim Khazis, Moses Znalmer, Chuck Denton (sports desk) Lenny Flanz, Yvette Hoch, Ann Wilson (features desk) Pete Burstyn and the photo editor (photos) Shoo Foghorn (decoration) The Daily staff expresses its unqualified disapproval of the brutal, arbitrary, and undemocratic action of Mr. T. E. Tausky, who is hereby declared an outlaw. Flash: we learn at press time that Burstyn qualified for his pilot's license (in the Katanga air force).

FEBRUARY 16, 1961

Construction Cauldron

A stimulating under-current of discontent has been circulating on campus in recent weeks. Subject of this is the rumoured construction program for new buildings at McGill. Members of the school of architecture, who deplore the lack of overall architectural planning at the University, plan a protest march for Monday morning. In addition, other student groups have been uttering sentiments of disapproval concerning plans for a new students union. The latest kindling for the fire was provided yesterday when it was revealed that the McGill Association of University Teachers plan to present the Board of Governors with a petition decrying Presbyterian College as a site for the New Union. Members of MAUT don't want the new union anywhere on campus for that matter.

From this cauldron of long-awaited positive thinking on McGill's expansion needs, two distinct issues seem to have emerged thus far. First of these revolves around the architects' contention that McGill has no master plan for the future physical design of its campus. The architects have voiced the complaint that the governing bodies have neglected to consult at length with McGill's own qualified technicians before going ahead with a series of new projects. It has also been contended that in calling in outside technicians, the administration has failed to enlist the most qualified professional men. As yet the governing bodies have failed to answer the arguments emanating from the School of Architecture.

The second issue concerns the MAUT contention that the new union should not be built on the McGill campus proper; that the Presbyterian College site is required for the location of new buildings for academic purposes. There is no doubt that the most pressing problem facing McGill 1961 is its lack of space to accommodate the rapidly rising student population. However, McGill students have needed a new union since 1927 and further delay in meeting this requirement would meet with considerable rancor among the student body. Moreover, the idea of a union located off-campus should be considered carefully before being effected. Other than this, there are no valid arguments against the teachers stand that all available property is needed for academic purposes especially in light of their contention that the teachers were given no general say in the planning of new McGill construction.

We believe there is considerable merit in the contentions which gave rise to the above issues; however, we recognize also that group interest has been, in the case of each issue, a motivating force in focussing public attention on the respective criticisms of the administration. It appears obvious that such independent group action stems from a sore-spot common to each group: they have not been given sufficient voice in decisions affecting a basic facet of McGill's overall development.

It is indeed pleasing to note that these issues of major importance to everybody connected with McGill have been subjected to such lively discussion. We must remark, however, that it is unhealthy to associate the various complaints with particular groups. These complaints, irrespective of how they have been uttered, are aimed directly at the apparent manner in which the administrators of McGill have chosen to deal with the problem of expansion. Many merit serious consideration; fired at random as at present they will achieve nothing. We therefore hope all those interested in getting a re-evaluation from the administration will unite to present their pleas in an organized fashion.

Faculty Views on Petition

A number of prominent McGill professors were contacted by the *Daily* and asked to give their views on the petition circulated by the McGill Association of University Teachers.

They were asked the following questions:

1. Have you received a copy of this petition or been asked to sign it?
2. Do you agree or disagree with the sentiments of the petition?
3. Why or why not?

It is interesting to note that the majority of the professors interviewed did not know the name of either the President or the Secretary of the MAUT.

Below are some of their answers:

Donald Eugene Armstrong, Director of the School of Commerce:

No, I have not heard of it.

I would neither sign nor refuse to sign until I knew more about it. However, the Board of Governors has adopted the use of this site, considering the whole needs of the University, and I don't see any reason why the side of the Union should not be changed.

John Bland, Director of the School of Architecture and MacDonald Professor of Architecture:

Yes, I have heard of it.

The idea has a lot of merit and should be considered. I am against the circulation of this memorandum.

Norman John Berrill, Strathcona Professor of Zoology:

Yes, I have seen it, but I am not a member of the MAUT (McGill Association of University Teachers).

No, I am not in favour of this petition. I think the site is a very good place for the Union, and I do not like the efforts of this organization (MAUT) to change it.

Dalbir Bindra, Associate Professor of Psychology:

Yes, I have received copies of this petition.

On the whole, I am in favour of the petition. The Students' Union should be close to the university, but if it is a choice between the Union and something else, I think the site would be the most convenient spot for an academic building.

by ANN WILSON

Keith Brendon Callard, Associate Professor of Political Science:

I have heard about it, although I haven't seen it or received a copy yet.

I don't know — I have not thought about it one way or another.

William Westley, Chairman of the Department of Sociology:

No, I have not received it yet.

I haven't thought about it very much, but I've had feelings both ways. I am in favour of student activities being located on the

west side of McTavish Street: it seems the ideal place for them, but I don't feel strongly either way.

Ralph S. Walker, Molson Professor of English and Chairman of the Department:

No, I have not received a copy.

There's a good lot in that, but are there any other possibilities for its location? I would have to consider it before giving a definite opinion.

Elton Roy Pounder, Professor of Physics:

No, I have not seen it.

There is a lot to it. I am inclined to say "yes" (i.e. agree to the petition) subject to finding a site for the Union.

Paul Fletcher McCullagh, Chairman of the Department of Classics:

Yes, I have heard about it — I believe it is only in the beginning stages at the moment.

I would be in favour of the petition. The campus should be retained for academic purposes. I am in favour of the Union, but not on the campus.

From the Ivory Tower

Architectural Heritage

by Moshe Safdie

McGill University has no master plan: there has been no comprehensive study of the physical design of this university for the last 40 years. A master plan is a tool used to create a suitable environment for university functions. In such a study the needs of all the university departments and their relationship to each other is analysed; the anticipated growth and expansion of the University both in terms of enrolment and new departments is projected and provided for. All this is translated into buildings, spaces, circulation, parking, etc. which are then combined into a total environment.

Why does McGill which seeks the best professional advice in all aspects of its academic function allow matters of physical planning and architecture to happen accidentally?

Much damage in fact is already done: the post-war buildings on this campus with perhaps one exception are a march towards "uglification". These buildings have failed in two ways: in themselves they are functionally and aesthetically inadequate; their relationship to their surroundings has destroyed and marred the face of this campus.

Why does this university which in past generations erected buildings rated as the finest in the country today accept buildings inferior to many in this city?

Why does the governing body of this university which aspires to make McGill one of the finest academic institutions on an international scale allow this campus to become architecturally degenerate?

For most of the past 110 years the governing and student bodies of McGill created one of the finest campuses on this continent. We have the same responsibility to future generations. What we do to this campus today will affect others for the next century. Let us do our utmost to enhance and improve it. Let us stop this thoughtless destruction of our campus!

NEW UNION COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT ON PETITION

"The sincere concern of the petition organisers for McGill's welfare cannot be doubted. While I have the greatest respect for these motives, I cannot help but feel that they are unaware of the pressing need for a new union. They seem to overlook the importance — in educational as well as in social and recreational terms — of a centre for student activity, and the ideal geographic position of the Presbyterian College Site for such a purpose. It should also be noted, that the site is the last of a series of "final" sites and was adjudged to be ideal as far back as seven years ago.

"The professors who have originated and will sign this petition have, for the most part, not been frequent visitors to the present union. They cannot therefore comprehend the total inadequacy of its facilities and the impossibility of delaying any further its replacement by a new building.

"I am confident that most of our professors at McGill will recognise the urgent need for a new union. I am equally sure that they will realise that this petition, if heeded, will not only result in further delay in McGill's overall construction and planning, but will also deprive the new union of an ideal centralised location that is essential to its proper functioning and its future success.

For these reasons, I am certain the petition will receive little, if any, support from faculty members of this university."

Norman May,
Chairman,
New Union Committee.

The National Bursary Plan

Equality of opportunity is the immediate and necessary consequence of the principle of equality which Canadians respect as the basis of their democracy. And it is in the field of education that equality of opportunity is truly vital to the individual and to society, for it is here that the future of each is decisively influenced. Canadians recognize this fact to the extent that they provided by law that all who are capable must receive a certain level of instruction in the public schools. It is a startling and incredible lapse of logic that the universally acclaimed proposition of free education should be abandoned at the very point where its continuance would be of the greatest value and its discontinuance the most shameful waste.

The interests of Canada and of humanity demand that the country's youth be assured of the widest opportunities of self-development, particularly with reference to university training. For this reason the National Federation of Canadian University Students since 1958 has made annual representations to various reaches of government concerning the necessity of stimulating and encouraging gifted young people to pursue university studies.

The major obstacle to the widespread advancement of higher education in Canada is the financial disadvantage of many who would otherwise qualify for university. The assistance presently available to this large but neglected group, besides suffering from other serious drawbacks, is insufficient to meet the need.

The Federation proposes, therefore, that a National Bursary Plan be adopted and financed solely by the Government of Canada, with the co-operation

of the provincial governments. The plan is designed to provide bursaries of a maximum of \$600 each for 10,000 new students every year. These students, at university for an average duration of four years, would normally be expected to require the same type of aid throughout that time. Thus, the final number of bursaries to be awarded annually is expected to be 40,000 four years after the plan's inception.

The Nation's Need

The purpose and scope of higher education is by no means limited to meeting specialized economic or social needs. However, since these needs are of extreme importance and are more readily demonstrable than are others of a less directly practical nature, they can best illustrate the general problem.

There are now many more highly trained people in the Canadian economy than at any time in the past, and still shortages are being experienced on many fronts. This is not a short-term trend; it can be expected to grow at least at the same rate as in the past.

While there are many complex factors responsible for any given economic situation, it is nonetheless true that a positive relationship exists between the supply of intensively trained people and the level of the national economy. As the rate of economic expansion accelerates so does the demand for men and women of professional skill. Conversely, when the supply is short the economy suffers.

The Waste of Talent

The most recent estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicate that in 1960-61

there were over one million Canadians between the ages of 18 to 21. At least 20 per cent of these are held to be intellectually capable of attaining a university education. On the other hand, only 11 per cent or 114,000 were registered in insti-

Editor's Note: This is the first of two instalments of a brief prepared by the National Federation of Canadian University Students on the proposed National Bursary Plan.

tutions of higher learning. In other words, the talents of at least one-half of our most capable youth are not being fully utilized. Even taking into consideration the fact that some of this number undoubtedly find other means or realizing their potential, these statistics represent an unhappy and unfortunate situation.

It was with this situation in mind that Dr. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, declared, "A young Canadian from a family of modest circumstances has less chance of getting a university education today than a youth in any other country with which I am familiar". Quite simply, Canada is wasting her most precious asset, the abilities of her people.

Estimates of population by the Gordon Commission were projected into 1980 and show that the 18 to 21 age group is likely to be augmented by almost 50 per cent between 1960 and 1970. This represents both a challenge and an opportunity for every Canadian. The challen-

ge will lie in providing the resources necessary for the cultivation of these waiting minds, the opportunity in the prospect of a finer, richer nation. Our purpose here is to urge that the challenge be accepted, the opportunity seized.

Reasons for this Waste

Family background, place of residence, parental occupation and education, financial means and other considerations, all affect the likelihood of a young person attending university. At present it is difficult to distinguish the economic from the social forces that determine the question. However, it is a proven fact that the vast majority of Canadian youth cannot attend university without financial assistance and that in many cases this assistance cannot be expected to come from the immediate family. Furthermore, an individual brought up in a family that does not value education for its own sake may often feel that the sacrifices involved for both himself and his family are too great for what is to both parties a new and somewhat speculative venture.

In the Ontario College of Education's Report of the Atkinson Study of Utilization of Student Resources it is said, "To a student whose parents are convinced of the value of higher education and prepared to urge him to make the most of his opportunities and whose friends take it for granted that it is worth entertaining a real effort to go to university, considerable sacrifices may seem in order. On the other hand, the student whose parents are lukewarm and whose friends have, for the most part, decided on other courses of action will probably take a much less favourable view of the prospects of several years of financial stringency and separation from friends."

The student in the latter class does not necessarily lack the qualities of industry and persistence that would, along with intellectual ability, enable him to succeed in university. It is unfair to say that he is no great loss to the university simply because he has made an adverse decision about attending. It is time to ask whether society can afford the consequences of his adverse decision. If financial assistance is needed... it will have to be offered or the unfortunate results will be throughout the nation."

Cost of Education

In its report on University Student Expenditure and Income in Canada, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that in 1956-57 the average cost of a university education was \$993 for those living at home and \$1,326 for those living away from home. Since the survey was conducted, the Bureau estimates that tuition and other fees have increased in most institutions at a rate of roughly 10 per cent per year for all categories, ranging from no increase in some to as much as 50 per cent in others. From the date of the report to publication of the statistics the consumer price index increased five points. Therefore, the Bureau stated, the increase in fees, plus the rise in the consumer price index would affect student costs to the extent that today's average expenditure would be at least \$100 in excess of that quoted for 1956-57, the present estimates then being approximately \$1,100 for a student living at home and \$1,500 for one away from home.

Sources of Income

a. Summer work — It is impossible for students to finance their entire education through summer employment. In its same report the Dominion Bu-

(Continued on Page 6)

A Daily Short Story

THE SOUL

by SEYMOUR SCHULICK B. Sc. IV

The rocket streaked into the crystal clear starlit sky on a pencil of golden flame. Deep in its bowels liquids were flowing into vast chambers and being torn asunder by titanic forces. The thin alloy plating of the mammoth six-hundred foot cone shaped vessel creaked under the strain of the many thousands of tons of fuel which it enveloped.

High up on the hull, near the tip, sat a small bulge, wherein lay the brains of the huge vehicle. Thousands of circuits opened and closed with startling rapidity. Course corrections were being calculated and plotted at the rate of one every thirty seconds.

This was a civilization's last effort to reach the stars. The rockets' components contained the last remnants of the once bountiful supply of resources of the aging planet. Long ago most of the precious fuels and metals had been foolishly used up. It would be millennia before the ever-darkening sun could supply enough energy to restore even a tiny portion of the natural fuels which had once existed.

To all intents and purposes this was the death, spasm of a once mighty race. Nuclear fuels had postponed this fateful day for thousands of years, but at last they ran out too. Now as the sun sank on this civilization, the prayers of the few remaining inhabitants followed the huge bird as it flew on its way.

The huge spacecraft hurtled through space, automatically changing course to avoid the vast meteor clouds which could instantly transform it into a shredded mass of flotsam. In the cargo hold of the ship lay the reason for its long voyage. There carefully bound and sealed were the artifacts of a race's lifetime. All the great books of Science, Culture and Philosophy were here, along with the keys which would enable aliens to decipher them.

Here too lay the greatest inventions which ten thousand years of civilized life could produce. By means of the contents in the ship's hold, the dying civilization hoped to perpetuate its memory and also to help a young race avoid the mistakes it had made in its wild, warring youth.

As the huge ship steered its way through the vast void of deep space towards its destination four light years away, a shaft of light from a distant star reflected off of the name plate and illuminated the lettering which had been placed there, and which spelled out the words. — THE SOUL.

The icy wind howled through the countless yards of enmeshed wire which composed the probing eyes and ears of the Early Warning Line. A hundred yards away from the numerous antennae stood a stark, windowless building. Inside the hut the operator watched his scope with a patience born of long training and experience. It was nearing the end of his shift and his eyes were starting to tire as they always did about this time. The operator's thoughts strayed from his green scope to the lush green Kentucky fields he had romped in when he was a youth.

Suddenly all his attention was drawn back to the disk in front of him. There, coming in from the North was the biggest craft he had ever seen on a scope, and it was coming fast. There was no doubt about it, it was a new type of gargantuan Russian rocket. He did not wait for the other rockets which must be surely following to appear, but reached for the special red phone at his right hand. Time was of the utmost importance now—the Country had but fifteen minutes to gird its loins for the fray.

The General was startled by the high pitched ring of the special red phone. He picked up the receiver and his face grew ashen as the impact of the coded message hit him. The dreaded news was quickly confirmed by two other farflung outposts. After the second confirmation he immediately triggered the red alert.

Across the vast countryside a thousand hydraulic lifts simultaneously lifted their cargoes of death into position.

Within thirteen minutes of the initial sighting the vast retaliatory armada was on its way. On the other side of the globe a similar fleet lifted its nose towards the North.

That night the souls of two civilizations headed into the heavens.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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is interested in talking to you about rewarding opportunities

Company representatives will be at the Placement Service, 3574 University Street, on

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Make your appointment now.

From page 5

NFCUS BRIEF

reau of Statistics showed average summer savings to be \$507. To a student paying room and boards this was approximately one-third of the cost of a university year.

b. *Part-time work* — In the school period 1956-57, the Bureau showed that one-quarter of those university students responding held part-time jobs, their median earnings being \$217. This accounted for 9.8 per cent of total student income. In some cases, as in the upper years of technical and professional courses, part-time work in the area of study may be beneficial. On the other hand, few part-time jobs exist in the years of most courses which will supplement the academic work of the student. Part-time work becomes merely another demand on the student's time. It is unwise to burden him with unrelated work which may seriously hinder his studies during the university term.

c. *Scholarships and bursaries*

— The Bureau also reported that barely 15 per cent of all undergraduates receive scholarships and bursaries. As few as 18 per cent of these awards are more than \$400 in value. From statistics previously cited it may be deduced that with summer earnings of \$500 and part-time earnings of \$200, the student will still require an additional amount of approximately \$700. Only three undergraduates in a hundred will receive an award of \$400. It is clear that most students will have to look for this additional money from other sources, principally their families.

d. *Assistance from the family* — The following excerpt is from the above-mentioned report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: "The amount of money contributed by the family towards the education of its offspring probably depended on the need of the particular student and the availability of money. Those who lived at home

did not need as much cash as those who lived away from home and the contribution of the parents of those going to college while living at home was not converted into dollars and cents. The total cash contributed by the family was second only to the students' own earnings. Funds from family amounted to a little over one-quarter of the total income of the students. About 59 per cent received family funds averaging \$552 and 21.4 per cent received gifts from relatives and friends averaging \$62."

Students from low-income families cannot expect their parents to contribute sums in the neighborhood of \$500 yearly toward their university education, particularly if there are other children in the family. It is significant that the top 15 per cent of the population by income contributes 50 per cent of Canadian students while the bottom 20 per cent contributes only five per cent.

We Also Served

And we didn't stand and wait either.

We three intrepid Daily reporters slogged the caleche and for a full stint too (about a third of a mile.)

Linda Cohen, all 115 pounds of her, Joy Fenston, all 115 pounds of her, and Bob Prinsky, all 115 pounds of him, sweated under the wearying load of a 450 ton (we mean, pound) caleche, in which pompously sat 450 pound (we mean ton) Daily photographer, Peter Burstyn, who was pretending to take pictures.

Asked to comment after their harrowing experience, we said:

Lindy (throatily): good (she was referring to a cigarette hanging casually from her lower lip.) Commenting on her physical condition, she said "why was I stupid enough to volunteer?" (Quickly seconded by Bob and Joy).

Joy (more horsely): I stopped breathing for a while. And how did I get a blister on the hand I wasn't even pulling with?"

Bob (calmly): Every once in a while, the caleche got heavier. I wonder why those girls made me take the middle?

Previously, while Bob was doing the true reporter's job of interviewing some of the pulling plumbers, lucky Joy and Linda were going for a joyride, atop that foam-rubber-cushioned caleche.

Said Joy, perched nimbly on one seat, "it was rather drafty." Apparently her seat had no bottom.

Said Linda, "It was damn cold up there. But the view was fantastic. It's so cosmopolitan riding in a caleche, you know."

Actually, we (think we) went through a far more harrowing experience in just getting there; we had to suffer through the demented driving of chauffeur Burstyn.

Linda Cohen, who was taking an extremely accurate count, has announced that the wheels only touched the ground four times, each time we stopped for gas. Now comes our sob story. You see, folks, there's a pretty wide shoulder on Route 9 to Quebec. But unfortunately, they're pretty soft shoulders.

Not that they're pretty, but they're too damn soft.

So when Burstyn pulled over to tie his shoelaces, he went in to the ditch.

Bob rushed into the middle of the teeming highway in a frenetic attempt to get some help. Unfortunately, he got some.

After several minutes of inspired teamwork, we realized the car was about a foot deeper. After a lengthy wait while two garagemen finished their supper, a towtruck arrived.

And we made it home. However, this does not mean to say that Burstyn didn't try. Like we almost got blood on the Wellington Tunnel.

But that's not all. Joy, who is most definitely not on a diet, typified the day's facefeeding for each of us: A grilled cheese sandwich, half a coke (Bob guzzled the other half), 2 chips, a cookie, and topped the feast off with a cough drop.

the price of atheism

It has been said that atheism is an "impossible" position, but this, like all thoughtful statements, has been disputed. Most thinking people seem to agree that, at the very least, the atheistic position is a difficult and demanding one, constantly vulnerable to attack, constantly needing defence and restatement.

It suffers very easily from that two-edged argument: "Prove to me that God exists: Prove to me that God does not exist". Both proofs are impossibilities, and one must fall back on a "proof" of probabilities. For instance: "Given the cruel injustice in the world, given the expanding knowledge of science, given the sociological-psychological definition of religion, given my personal lack of confrontation with any irresistible Presence, it is probable that there is no God". I fail to see how the "atheist"

can make his statement of disbelief in any more certain terms. Perhaps for him the number of probabilities constitutes a certainty which is as certain as anything else in this life.

There are two things to be said, however. One is that he cannot demand a more certain proof of God from his theist friend. The other is that the line between agnosticism and atheism is then extremely thin. Even the most likely probability leaves a shadow of a doubt about its certainty. Is he really

certain there is no God, or is he certain that there is probably no God?

The agnostic position is surely the one which makes the least claims on its exponents. It contains of course an extremely broad range of positions: from an indifferent "I don't know and care less" to the scrupulously honest, intelligent and well-defended positions of the agnostic-atheist described above and the agnostic-theist, or the form we meet most often here, the agnostic-Christian.

The latter would be the individual who feels certain that if an answer exists, it lies in Christianity, and that there is an overwhelming probability that the claims are true, but who is conscious continually of the non-absolute nature of his belief, of the shadow of a doubt that he may be mistaken. Anyone who seriously claims to be atheist must agree that this position of agnostic-Christian is at least as defensible as his own. The "Christian" has the more difficult decision of whether such a position is non-Christian, barely Christian, or perhaps the "only" Christian position possible.

Most believers in God also admit the impossibility of "proving" God's existence, and fall back on a similar system of probabilities amounting in the end to certainty — or what passes for certainty in this world. For instance: "Given the perverse historical belief of man in a moral and loving God, in spite of man's cruel environment, given the number of daily "miracles" which seem beyond the limitation of science, given a certain almost aesthetic aptness and apparent solution in terms of man's psychological and moral needs, given my personal irresistible confrontation with a Presence beyond myself, it is probable that there is a God."

Does the argument in the end resolve into an impossible complex comparison of probabilities, then? Is the agnostic position not only the most easily tenable, but the "only" tenable position for the intellectual? Christianity may have something to say to this, in its claim for a historical and tangible revelation. If that claim is true, it would seem to be important. And if it is not true, the atheist is the first person who must, to at least his own satisfaction, know why not.

Margaret Slavin
(Reprinted from the
Queen's Journal)

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STUDENTS' SOCIETY OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY

A meeting of the Students' Society of McGill University will be held in the ballroom of the McGill Students' Union at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, February 21st 1961.

The meeting will consider proposed amendments to the Constitution as published in the McGill Daily of November 24th 1960.

There will also be a discussion of the Bursary Plan of the National Federation of Canadian University Students.

Stuart L. SMITH
President,
Students' Society
of McGill University

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DAILY SPORTS

Intramural Highlights

by CHUCK DENTON

Playoffs were in full swing in all sports, except ice hockey this week.

PUCKSTERS

In ice hockey on Friday, the Dents beat the Engineers, 6-1. Bud Adams of the Dents put the puck into the net three times, while his team mates Ed Stchool and Jerry Mahoney scored one and two respectively. The one goal for the Engineers was made by Brian Sopps.

On Monday, Commerce and Dentistry met, Commerce defeating the Dents, 4-0. Goals were scored by Ruage, Wright, and Alexrod. Yesterday in the first game of playoffs for this sport, Arts and Science defeated Meds, 2-1, in a very close and thrilling game. Goals for A and S were made by Smith and Webb, while MacFarlane put the puck in for the Meds.

Playoffs in ice hockey, in all series of play, will be played on a two game total score basis. The final game will be played Friday February 24th at 7:30 pm in conjunction with the intramural ice carnival.

VOLLEYBALL

Playoffs were in full swing in Volleyball. On Tuesday, the Mops defeated the Bouncers. In the first game of the match the Mops won, 16-14. After that, the Bouncers seemed to slowly give up the ghost and were defeated in the next two games, 15-8 and 15-7. Also on Tuesday the Ayoubis soundly trounced Dent 2, 15-10 and 15-3. The Ayoubis are scheduled to meet the MOPS on Tuesday next. On Wednesday only one match was scheduled. Education lost in the first game of the match 15-4 but pulled a reverse and defeated Dent 1, 15-3 and 15-5 taking the match.

HOOPSTERS

Some fast and exciting games were played in basketball this week. All the games were playoff games.

On Monday the Swifties defeated the Moneymakers 41-23. Mike Millard and Dave McKeegan seemed to be the chief scorers for the winning team, with Millard alone making ten baskets. Kivenko was the highest scorer for the Moneymakers, scoring nine points.

Also on Monday Med 4 beat the Fireballs, the final score being 39-13. For Med 4, Duplessis scored 11 points while his teammate Bacon scored 10. Pickersgill appeared to be the highest scorer for the Fireballs.

Med 4 and the Swifties are scheduled for a playoff game next Monday. The Bouncers slaughtered Dent 1 54-7. The Bouncers appear to be an excellent team. No man seems to be exceptionally better than any other. The ball seems to be well shared amongst them. The highest number of baskets was made by Windsor who put the ball through the hoop seven times.

Med 1 beat the Shysters, 27-18, in a very rapid, well-played game. Stand outs on the winning team were Petrie and Viola. The Shysters appeared to be another very well rounded team. The Bouncers and Med 1 are also scheduled to meet for a playoff on Monday.

Med 3 closely shaved Education 24-23. Without Hyde who scored one half on their points, Med 3 would never have made it. Dent 2 nicely took the Trotters, 35-17. Dent 2 looks to be another one man team, with Marv Cohen scoring 13 of his team's points in this game.

Dent 2 and Med 3 will play off on Monday next. Med 2 defeated the Bankers, 38-13. Dutton seemed to be the star player for Med 2, scoring 6 baskets for his team.

In the only other game Dent 4 scored 30 to the Mix Ups 18. Roberts of Dent 4 scored 12 of his team's points. Med 2 and Dent 4 are also scheduled for a playoff game on Monday.

All floor hockey games were played last night after this issue went to press and therefore, the results of the games will be in next week's column.

Carnival Torch

At the official opening ceremony for Winter Carnival a flaming torch will be handed to the speaker, who will use it to light a larger torch, thus opening Carnival 1961. On Friday, the flame will be carried to Mont Habitant by four members of the McGill Harrier Team, Dreisinger, Walkiw, Adams, and Johnstone.

Habitant Ski Tips

With the coming outing at Mont Habitant on Friday a few tips on skiing are in order. Perhaps the most important rule that should be observed is to use care when on crowded slopes, as not only may you hurt yourself, but other people have a good chance of sustaining an injury.

Stop and rest when you are tired. Take time out for lunch. When getting off a lift watch the J bar, T Bar, chair or polma lift behind you as well as for ones returning.

Even if you are skiing faster, the man or woman in front of you has the right of way. Stay off the hills where racers are mastering or competing. Pair up in the lift lines. A wasted T or Polma means a longer wait in line. Don't worry, may be you will meet some nice young girl or boy in this way.

Take care in selecting your equipment; the boots are the skier's most important piece of equipment. Only boots with an inner boot have proper support. This inner boot may be above or below the outer boot. The boots should be kept in a press or in a shoe tree. They should be polished before every excursion. Do not polish the boots with oily, leather-softening waxes. Ordinary shoe polish is fine; The leather should be preserved but not softened.

Pay special attention and care to the soles.

When purchasing poles make sure they reach your armpits standing on a hard surface. Steel poles are the most expensive, but bamboo poles break very easily.

The warmest combination for keeping your hands warm is leather mittens outside with woolen mittens (removable) on the inside. An extra pair of woolen mittens could be fairly useful if you have perspiring hands.

Metal clips in mitts, designed to help grip rope tows are no better than lather bands wrapped around the palm. Furthermore the metal clips serve to conduct

the cold into the mitt. Soft, black, leather, racing gloves give excellent pole control but they are cold and are quickly worn through by rope tows.

To improve your skiing, watch and imitate the good skiers. If you are a beginner, a little money could be well spent on a few ski lessons. Look for qualified ski instructors with C.A.S.A. badges. (Canadian Amateur Ski Association)

Do not forget to wear long underwear at all times. Limbs uncovered get cold quite quickly and this can impair their reactions.

For all of you strangers to the slopes: Try skiing. It is a lot of fun and it will help you to forget how cold and miserable the winter really is!

Chamberlain Wins David Trophy in Coed Swim Meet

Diane Chamberlain of Concordia swam to a first place finish in a synchronized swimming meet held in RVC pool. The victory gave her the David trophy emblematic of senior synchronized swimming supremacy.

Jo Denny, representing McGill, placed second in the competition. The tourney was composed of three separate sections, 1) strokes, 2) figures, 3) solo display. In the strokes, Jo Denny edged Chamberlain 17.3 to 16.5.

However, Chamberlain came back to win the figures totaling 17.6 to Denny's 15.1 and clinched it in the solos 70.2 to 66.4. Her final count read 104.3 to Denny's 98.8. Three other McGill swimmers, Jill Chaloner, Edie Dorsey, and Mary Ann Squires competed in the meet. Last years winner, Pauline McCullagh, did not defend her trophy.

Petition

(continued from Page 1)

Mr. Fuller said the new union is an "important" university requirement.

Students' Society president Stuart Smith, telephoned at home last night said he has no comment on the MAUT petition.

A statement by Norman May, president of the students' New Union Committee, appears on page four.

Shortly before press time last night, it was learned that a meeting of the Board of Governors' New Union Committee is scheduled for 4 pm today.

BRING

Bring brooms, skis, plasters, water, pails, guitars, flags, toboggans, cheese-cutters, PA Systems, ski wax, liniment, crutches, bobsleds, portable ski jumps, St. Bernard dogs, sunglasses, altimeters, yodling horns, parachutes, ice cubes, heating pads, little white bags (for busses), substitute bus drivers, library benches, steam shovels, used Toynbee tickets, spirit (without the "s"), and yourself on Friday, February 17.

Birks Trophy Friday

Don't forget the Birks Trophy hockey game Friday evening featuring the McGill Redmen and the University of Montreal Carabins. Game time is set for 8 pm at the McGill Winter Stadium.

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CITY PROVINCE

THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK

114th ANNUAL MEETING
THE ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT GUY VANIER, Q.C.



Mr. GUY VANIER, Q.C.

At the outset of 1960 a fair number of economists and bankers looked forward to an era of abundance and easy living. On the other hand the Governor of the Bank of Canada had the sagacity and courage to point out certain anomalies and to warn his fellow-citizens against illusions fraught with peril. It took only a few months of deliberation to find that under the influence of a dazzling activity optimism screened a situation much more complex than had been thought.

The development of Europe

The ravages of war and the ruin of its production facilities had subjected Europe to the tutelage of America, and, favoured by an enormous demand to satisfy, Canada found ready markets for all its products. It was an extraordinary boon for a country having such a great variety of raw material, but whose capacity for production had not as yet reached its desirable expansion.

In spite of its material losses Europe was not altogether destitute; by tradition its people were still in possession of a marvellous devotion to labour as well as of technical skills of the highest order. Thanks to the generosity of the United States, the European countries have regained a considerable purchasing power even in the presence of their trials, and they have methodically rebuilt their plants. No country in the world has more perfected equipment than they have; competent and less costly labour makes it possible for them not only to supply their own needs in a large measure, but also to take away from us the markets that we have heretofore served to our advantage. Instead of quarrelling and weakening themselves by strife, the nations of Europe have joined together in a Common Market, and they now face the world as the most powerful industrial entity after the United States.

It must be admitted that the situation is altogether reversed. Canada must now invoke all the skill of its government and its industrialists and also rely on the co-operation of all its citizens to maintain an adequate level of activity in face of such gigantic competition. That we have been enabled to keep our National Product at a figure in excess of \$35,000,000,000 is a subject for satisfaction; but we must henceforth readjust to prevailing conditions our price list, our living standards and even the pace of our expansion.

The development of Canada

Just as long as the demand has been maintained beyond our productive capacity we have felt the urgency of developing our natural resources. The proportion of post-war in-

vestments has expanded from year to year to the point of exceeding the quarter of our Gross National Product; this marvellous effort has promoted Canada to the ranks of the great industrial countries of the world. Since such an immense investment of funds developed beyond the amount that Canadian savings could compass, we had to appeal to the capital of our foreign friends in order to achieve this beneficent growth. Canadian production has increased three-fold within the space of fifteen years, labour has found ready work at high wages, and our young people have begun their careers under conditions that their elders have never known. In the manufacturing industry the average salary went up to \$1.76 per hour from 89.4c as it was in 1945; and the aggregate of personal earnings which figured at \$3,112,000,000 in 1940 attained almost \$27 billions in 1960.

Since the rapid growth of the population created a housing problem, home building took a prodigious spurt at a time when important public works were leveling a claim on money and labour. This fantastic challenge drained huge capital sums from Europe and the United States, inflated personal earnings and in a short time transformed our country whose wealth for a large proportion had remained dormant.

We have been able to export food-stuffs, building materials and minerals of all kinds; but on the other hand we have used too much of our purchasing power to buy, outside of our border, consumer goods that we should have produced ourselves; moreover, under the impulse of an expectation built up by prosperity, Canadians have not always had the prudence to live within their means.

Personal obligations

Consumer lending, which in most cases may be defined as a means of discounting probable earnings at an exorbitant rate of interest, is not limited to financing the requirements of primary outsetting, but it becomes a dangerous pretence for those who have not the patience to earn before spending. Apparently this frantic urge for comfort helps the smooth running of the economic machine, but it ends up by creating problems in both the social and the individual fields.

In spite of the relief brought about by social benefits, alternate intervals of prosperity and recession still recur. If consumer credit had a free hand in times of recession, families would be spared many of their trials; but when, in easy days, too many of our citizens have already used their credit to the limit, they must begin paying their debts at the very moment when it becomes reasonable and logical to start borrowing. In the present instance of unemployment, following in the wake of a lengthy period of intense activity, it is altogether abnormal that consumer credit should stand in the accounts of the nation for more than \$2,500,000,000; this enormous load, which exceeds the amount of savings that the whole nation can possibly put aside during eighteen months of conscientious work, means that a great number of our people have mortgaged in advance all their future earnings until that stupendous debt is settled dollar by dollar. It would be so much wiser and more logical to pay one's way before sickness and unemployment rap at one's door.

Public debts

There is a certain analogy between public and individual indebtedness, in so far as public obligations cover only national security, aid to foreign nations, and the living standard.

The debt service has a rather weighty repercussion on taxes. If public outlays are not contained within the prescribed limits to assure the proper functioning of the State and to create new sources of labour or wealth, the nation is in fact collecting a great part of its imposts in order to a mortgage debts incurred for comfort on credit. When capital expenditures exceed the investment capacity of the nation the latter must have recourse to outside borrowing and it is thus reduced to paying tribute by its taxes for the sole purpose of bettering living standard.

It is only common sense to admit that a country cannot provide for its development solely by its own savings, when its acreage is too vast in relation to its restricted population or when a large portion of its wealth is as yet in a latent state. In such case it becomes expedient not only to accept but to solicit the co-operation of other countries; it is the part of prudence however to make sure from time to time that we are keeping within the limits of reasonable concessions.

New set-up in our Economy

By its recent supplementary budget the Government wisely acknowledges this duty. It is also evident that public opinion is awakening to the urgency of re-directing Canadian business along the lines that world competition imposes upon it. Canadians must henceforth produce the consumer goods that they have heretofore imported, and they must also provide from their earnings the essential reserves for the better control of their business. The technical means recently suggested by the Honorable Minister of Finance lead us in the right direction. The problem of unemployment is a perturbing one; but it is the direct consequence of the events through which we have lived for some years.

The plethora of labour, resulting from the accession of our youth to manhood as well as from the migration of Europeans towards America, had found ready employment during the last few years in the huge public works, in the home building and in the setting up of new plants; but all these undertakings were more or less of a temporary nature whilst labour requires steady jobs. Provided they can rely on a stable national market, with reasonable chances of export, our secondary industries offer better prospects than any others for the elimination of unemployment in a permanent way. Public works are indispensable expedients, but they produce nothing of a saleable nature to amortize their cost, whereas the manufacturing industry is in constant transformation without impoverishing itself, it furthers the technical skill of labour, creates negotiable wealth, opens up new outlets for work and new sources of taxes. In this important segment of our economy Canadians are not playing the part they should in the interest of our national community. The new budget will guide towards better opportunities the savings, the man-power and the ingenuity of our fellow citizens.

The roles of taxes

In order to foster the necessary

resources for new investments, taxes should be reduced, but this expansion of savings should at the same time be channelled towards enterprises that would lessen unemployment, moderate the use of luxuries, reduce the importation of manufactured goods and increase the command of Canadians over our secondary industries.

The remission of the 4% surtax on Canadian investments is to my mind an excellent move in the right direction, but furthermore it would be advisable to increase the allowance deductible from dividends that Canadians receive from their investments in Canadian industries. Canadian manufacturers would thus find new facilities for financing amongst their own fellow citizens; savings would expand on the urge of this new stimulant; Canadians would be induced to manufacture with local man-power the goods that too many consumers import from abroad.

Work, the corner stone of wealth

The wealth of a nation as that the individual rests essentially on labour. An eloquent demonstration of this truth has just been given to us by Europe. Some nations have risen from their ashes by their invincible devotion to labour and the

force of acquired good habits. In times of competition success comes to the one who has the determination to work harder and better than his neighbour. This is a basic law of nature. He who works more earns more; he who does better works deserves the permanency of his position and will surely secure the promotion he covets.

To this devotion to work must be added the habit of thrift; it is indeed wise to balance one's budget; but in order to surround his family with absolute security one must have the ambition to own at least a modicum. It is quite impossible to spend all one's earnings and to retain capital therefrom. One must choose between a certain austerity and full enjoyment. The choice is not always easy, but it never fails.

One thing is certain, the wealth of the nation depends on the good will of its constituents. The energetic decisions that other nations, in the midst of their troubles, had the courage to take are not above the strength of the Canadian people. Our lot, even under the pressure of prevailing circumstances, is much superior to that of most peoples of the world.

Board of Directors

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THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK

114th ANNUAL REPORT

GENERAL STATEMENT AS AT DECEMBER 31 1960

ASSETS

Notes of and deposits with Bank of Canada and deposits with chartered banks in Canadian currency	\$ 22,907,793.22
Other cash, deposits with and balances due from other banks	9,041,010.40
Government of Canada direct and guaranteed securities, not exceeding amortized value	35,500,909.81
Canadian provincial government direct and guaranteed securities, not exceeding amortized value	70,031,838.09
Canadian municipal and school corporation securities, not exceeding market value	30,358,371.23
Other Canadian securities and shares, not exceeding market value	18,660,469.91
Mortgages and hypothecs insured under the National Housing Act, 1954	10,399,350.04
Other first mortgages and hypothecs, less provision for estimated loss	42,917,567.05
Loans otherwise secured, less provision for estimated loss	6,479,011.69
Loans without security, less provision for estimated loss	5,427,181.42
Poor Fund Investments	180,000.00
Bank premises at cost, less amounts written off	6,500,000.00
Other assets	107,123.70
	\$258,513,626.56

LIABILITIES

To the Public	
Deposits	\$247,144,373.50
Poor Fund	180,000.00
Other Liabilities	936,363.57
	\$248,310,742.07
To the Shareholders	
Capital paid up	\$ 2,000,000.00
Retained Account	8,000,000.00
Undivided profits	202,884.49
	10,202,884.49
	\$258,513,626.56

On behalf of the Board,

GUY VANIER,
President.

ANTONIO RAINVILLE,
General Manager.